

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Magnetic resonance imaging uses a pulse sequence formed to include a pre-pulse, an RF excitation pulse, an encoding gradient pulse, and a reading gradient pulse. The encoding gradient pulse has an encoding amount determined to allow a data acquisition position in a k-space to be directed outward from a center of the k-space. A train of pulses including the RF excitation pulse, the encoding gradient pulse, and the reading gradient pulse is repeated to allow the number of times of data acquisition in the k-space to become larger as approaching to a central region of the k-space. The pre-pulse is formed to be reduced in an application rate to the RF excitation pulse as approaching to an outward position in the k-space. By way of example, this pulse sequence is used for contrast enhanced MRA carried out under a dynamic scan.